

Key Concepts			
Shekinah	The dwelling or divine presence of God often shown as a cloud.	Messiah	The promised deliverer of the Jewish nation. The word means ‘anointed one’
Synagogue	A building or place of meeting for worship in the Jewish faith	Covenant	A promise or an agreement. Covenants were made between God, Abraham and Moses.
Shabbat (Sabbath)	The Jewish day of rest and seventh day of the week	Mitzvot	Actions that Jews must perform or avoid. There are 613 including the Ten Commandments
Kosher	Means ‘clean’ or ‘fit’. It describes food that is okay to eat for Jewish people.	Torah	The Jewish written law and the first 5 books of the Hebrew Bible

<p><u>Worship in the Home & Shabbat (Sabbath)</u></p> <p>Many Jews cannot attend the synagogue on a daily basis. Therefore praying at home is an important part of daily life. There are a variety of different prayers, signs, symbols and items associated with worship in the home. Likewise, Shabbat (Sabbath) is the most important weekly celebration and this is centred on the Friday evening meal and prayers.</p>
<p><u>Sources of Authority</u></p> <p>“Hear, O Israel: The Lord is our God, He is the One and Only.” Deuteronomy</p> <p>“Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy. Six days you shall labour and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the LORD your God. On it you shall not do any work” Exodus</p>

<p>Worship in the home:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Siddur ➤ Modeh Ani ➤ Shema ➤ Mezuzah 	<p>The siddur is a book of daily prayers. It literally means “order” or “sequence”. It guides Jews through daily prayers at home and at the synagogue. Orthodox Jewish families will always keep a copy of the Siddur in their houses. The ‘Modeh Ani’ is a prayer that Jews say first thing on a morning when they are still in bed. The first words of the prayer are “I give thanks”. Shema means “hear”. It is recited twice daily, in the morning and in the evening. It sums up the important Jewish belief in one God known as ‘monotheism’. The Shema is also kept in a container found on the right side of the doorpost outside Jewish homes. It is called a mezuzah. The parchment inside the mezuzah is prepared and written by a scribe. They will be put in every door post in the house except for the toilets and cupboards. It is traditional to touch it as you enter and exit to remind yourself of god’s presence.</p>
<p>Clothing used for worship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tefillin ➤ Tallit ➤ Kippah 	<p>Orthodox Jewish wear a hat or a skullcap known as a kippah. It is a sign of Jewish identity. Most Jews will cover their heads when praying, attending the synagogue or at a festival. The tallit is a four-cornered garment which has fringes (tzitzit) attached. The tzitzit or fringes are to represent the 613 mitzvot. It is usually worn by men and boys who have been through bar mitzvah at every morning service. Tefillin are worn by Orthodox Jewish males at morning prayer each day, apart from on Shabbat and festivals. It is made up of two leather boxes attached to the wrist and forehead that contain the Shema</p>
<p>Celebration of Shabbat (Sabbath)</p>	<p>Shabbat is the weekly festival that is celebrated from sunset on a Friday to sunset on a Saturday. Shabbat is considered by many Jews as the most important celebration. Jews believe God instructed them to keep it holy and it is repeated many times in the Torah. The home will be cleaned and tidied and the wife or mother will light two candles to begin the Sabbath celebration. The adult male members of the family will usually visit the synagogue on the Friday evening and return for the Friday night dinner. The meal is served with a Kiddush blessing using wine and a blessing of two pieces challah bread. The end of Shabbat is marked with the Havdalah blessing over wine, when a special candle is lit. No work can be done, cooking is forbidden so everything to be eaten has to be prepared in advance. Shabbat is important because it is one of the Ten Commandments and all Jews are expected to follow these laws. By following these laws Jews are keeping the covenant with God that was established by Moses at Mt Sinai. It is seen as a gift from God.</p>

<p><u>Exam Practice</u></p> <p>c) Explain why the home is important in Judaism (8)</p> <p>d) Shabbat (Sabbath) is the most important celebration for Jews’ (15)</p>
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